

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28TH, 1896.

NUMBER 18

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Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to treatment—whether in the ordinary or fever cases, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of admission."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting office of the resident visiting physician is: DR. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1.^a de Março, from 1 to 3 p.m.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 3, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DENFORD, John—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APFELN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretz, Fazenda da Itella Alipiana, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCULA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships, belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's, lodging-house.

OULE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TILLEY, or TULLY, Mathias—Naive of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Lima, Alch. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

JOHN SHERRINGTON,

Mechanical Engineer,

(Engenheiro Mecânico).

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The first ball of the season of the above Club will take place on Tuesday, 28th May. Members requiring invitations should apply to the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th April 1896.

H. W. Stacey,
Hon. Sec.**Official Directory**

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Imbarahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Imbarahy (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a.m. on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays of the month, 11 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Castelo. English service at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. Fabrica Corica, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

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Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 25.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234

Rua D. Anna Nery, Esplanada do Riachuelo. Services

Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p.m.

FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary

School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, specialty of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—25, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LUSH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The president of Chile, Admiral Montt, celebrated his 51st birthday anniversary on the 23rd inst.

—In Chili as well as in Argentina the war feeling is declining. It is believed that an agreement has been reached.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 25th says that the forts under construction along the coast will be completed next month.

—A Santiago telegram of the 21st announces the liquidation of the Banco Commercial. This has created a great panic, and depositors are withdrawing their money from the banks. A general bank crisis is feared.

—A Lima telegram of the 21st says that General Mas, one of ex-President Caceres' warmest adherents, is organizing a revolution against President Pierola. Poor Peru is having a hard time of it already. With a revolution every year, the future of that country is anything but hopeful.

—According to a telegram the Chilean government is now contemplating a state bank. Failures elsewhere seem to have made no impression.

—Telegraphic advices of the 25th from Lima state that a ministerial crisis is imminent. It is expected that the discussions in congress will compel the ministers to retire.

—A Santiago telegram of the 24th inst. says that a bill will be voted in the congress which opened yesterday obliging all foreign banks established in Chili to have a paid up capital of not less than \$2,000,000 gold. This is pure nonsense. Why can not the political blacksmiths let the banks alone?

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 25th says that the finance commission which has been studying the causes of the recent business crisis, attributes it to a fear that the government will return to an issue of paper money. The government has resolved to give every assurance that such a measure will not be resorted to.

—A Santiago telegram of the 25th says that a disagreement between the minister of war and General Körner had led to the resignation of the latter as chief of staff. A great popular tumult followed, the people showing themselves favorable to Gen. Körner. This compelled the government to deny the reported resignation and to request its withdrawal. There was also much excitement in Valparaiso over the report. This incident indicates a new and most serious danger.

—With reference to the suspension of the Ecuador debt service, we are informed that at a meeting of the committee of bondholders, acting in conjunction with the council of foreign bondholders, held at the council house yesterday, it was resolved: "That the committee decline to entertain any further proposals for a suspension of interest on the debt, and request the council of foreign bondholders to maintain the rights of the bondholders."—Financial News, March 31.

—Another candidate for the presidency has appeared on the scene. At a convention held in Santiago on the 5th inst., Mr. Federico Errazuriz, son of the late President Errazuriz, was nominated by a large majority. The liberal elements are now completely split up, one portion being pledged to support Mr. Reyes, and the other Mr. Errazuriz. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the conservatives should talk of bringing forward a candidate.—Chilean Times.

—About two o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st instant, an hour after her arrival from Talcahuano, a terrific explosion occurred on board the Chilean man-of-war Huescar. It is one of those catastrophes which is shrouded in mystery, because some of the principal witnesses who could have given evidence as to the cause of the affair have since died. It appears that the vessel steamed from Talcahuano without any incident of note and when she had been anchored and the usual orders given to draw the fires, the commander came ashore to report his arrival to the authorities. Shortly after this, about two o'clock, a terrific explosion took place on board; but it was not particularly noticed ashore, as at the time guns were being fired from the Cochran. A great volume of steam and smoke was observed to rise above the Huescar, followed shortly afterwards by the sound of the alarm bell. From all the men-of-war and other steamers in the bay many boats with willing crews proceeded to render assistance. Amongst these were the chief officers ashore and afloat, including Commander Villarreal. On these gentlemen going on board it was found that one of the boilers of the Huescar had exploded, causing deadly havoc amongst those who were found below at the time. Eight men were killed outright and five have since succumbed to their injuries. An inquiry into the cause of the accident is being held.—Chilean Times, April 15.

THE HAT TRADE IN BRAZIL.

Imports of hats in Brazil form an annually decreasing amount, and the French consul general at Rio de Janeiro attributes this state of things to three causes: (1) the progress made by native factories, worked by sufficiently capable Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian hands with some "black" apprentices; (2) the work of the South having been installed by German workers; (3) the employment of special machine tools augmenting the output in considerable proportions and simplifying labor; (3) the constant increase of import duties and surtaxes on hats of European make, which, if not constituting a prohibition at least accord protection with which it becomes difficult to compete. Silk hats are made by hand, but the most important branch of the industry is that given up in the production of felt hats. Among these are to be noted: Pernambuco, 1 factory producing 250 to 300 hats daily; Bahia, 1 factory producing 2,500 to 2,800 hats daily; Rio de Janeiro, 8 factories producing 4,000 to 5,000 hats daily; São Paulo, 4 factories producing 2,000 to 2,500 hats daily; Campinas, 1 factory producing 200 to 300 hats daily; Sorocaba, 3 factories producing 1,000 to 1,500 hats daily; Rio Grande do Sul, 1 factory, and at Pelotas, 3 factories producing 800 to 1,000 hats daily. Brazil therefore produces from 12,000 to 14,000 hats per day, of which about two-thirds are of hair-felt, and one-third of woolen felt. Enghand sends the most of the hats of hair-felt; with these the consul general states that France strongly competes in America, as in Europe. The English article is not of superior quality to the French, but thanks to the almost complete substitution of the machine for hand labor, English makers save in hand labour alone (which, in France, represents one-third of the market value), some 30 to 35 per cent. Austria and Germany are beginning to send both kinds of hats, but their plants are less complete than the English. The finest machine tool for hat making were supplied by France, but during the last decade many practical inventions have been introduced from the United States. France takes first place for straw hats, comme qualité et nouveauté. England copies the French models, and her articles recommend themselves by their cheapness. Italy factories are developing rapidly, and they supply very common qualities at a low price, similar remark applying to Germany.—London Chamber of Commerce and Journal for March.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
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Messrs. Mallet Pedres & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calva 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calva 510.) (Calva 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.
Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Bernheim & Co., Paris.

Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Héry & Co., Antwerp.

Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.

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Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 950,000

BRANCHES:

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From Kubler's German Trade Review, April

VENEZUELAN TRADE

Commercial interests in Venezuela are suffering from the by no means uncommon, but none the less unpleasant, experience of reaction after a period of undue inflation, this latter resulting from large amounts of foreign capital being drawn into the country for the construction of railways and other public works, the bait held out was the one well-known to European investors—a government guarantee of a certain rate of interest, in this case 7 per cent, being agreed upon. The total value of the capital so obtained and invested in Venezuela during the eleven years from 1883 to 1894 is stated to exceed £11,000,000 sterling.

Commercial business is, however, on a fairly sound footing in Venezuela. The currency is on a sound basis, gold coin being the standard of the country, and the two principal banks being managed on sound business lines, and are in a perfectly solvent condition. The very high rate of interest undoubtedly checks the progress of the country, and the only plausible explanation is the constant fear of revolution and the want of confidence in the administration.

As regards the trade of Venezuela with the outside world, the value of English goods is greater than that from any other country. Next comes that of the United States, then Germany, France and Spain in the order named. England supplies cottons, woollens and general merchandise; the United States breadstuffs, oils and provisions; Germany cutlery and general merchandise; France silks and fancy goods, Spain and Cuba wines and tobacco. As traders throughout Venezuela, the Germans are certainly first in importance and numbers.

The value of the produce exportal shows the balance of trade to be slightly in favor of Venezuela. The following is an approximate list of the exports in 1894 and values at the port of shipment:

Product	Amount	Value
Coffee, tons.....	46,000	£ 3,680,000
Cocoa, tons.....	7,000	60,000
Hides, tons.....	170,000	90,000
Gold, ounces.....	50,000	180,000
Other products.....	—	100,000
Total.....	—	4,110,000

The economic condition of Venezuela is less happy than the commercial. Men with no knowledge of government obtain control of all political offices, and the country suffers from their ignorance and propensity to make use of power for their personal advantage. The better class of Venezuelans hold aloof from political life, asserting that to enter politics at once throws upon them the suspicion of doubtful morality, and possibly deserve the reproof administered by Plato when he says that the fate of people who refuse to take part in the government of their country is to be governed by worse men than themselves.

In 1881 the population of Venezuela was stated to be 2,075,245; in 1891 3,323,527, of whom 326,000 were of pure Indian blood; these Indians again were classified as 66,000 independent, 20,000 conquered and 240,000 civilized. In the principal cities and towns some attempt is made to educate the poorer classes, but this is only supported by the authorities in a most half-hearted manner. In the country districts the educational question is entirely neglected. Even amongst the Venezuelans who have been educated in Europe there is no idea of the necessity for the education of the peasant classes.

Another fact militating against rapid economic development in Venezuela is the gregarious nature of the Venezuelans. Their habit is to flock into the cities and towns rather than to devote themselves to the cultivation of coffee or cocoa estates or agricultural pursuits. Life in the cities has, to some extent, added a surface veneer to the raw material, but little beyond this. Among the Venezuelans I do not find that steadfastness of purpose which is so marked a feature with the Chilians, nor is there that polish of manner so frequently met with in Argentina. As to the possibility of Venezuela in the future producing men capable of administering the affairs of the country in an effective and strong manner, I can only quote the opinion of a well-informed Venezuelan on the matter. His words were: "Venezuela must come under the immediate influence of the United States or

some other strong nation, for the reason that no satisfactory administration will be obtained by herself. I have watched government after government for thirty years past, and the class of men you see at the head of affairs now is typical of what has gone before and what may be expected in the future."

Coffee is the main staple of Venezuelan wealth, but many drawbacks exist to deter Europeans from embarking in the enterprise. A revolution breaks out, and male laborers are requisitioned to serve as soldiers on one side or the other.

All these dangers are equally present to the growth of cocoa, and, indeed, to any undertaking necessitating the employment of large numbers of laborers. The sugar industry only survives in Venezuela owing to the fact that the importation of foreign sugars is absolutely prohibited. The result of the extreme form of protection is that a pound of coarse brown sugar costs from 8d. to 10d. Of other branches of agriculture the most important are the cultivation of Indian corn, beans, and the ordinary tropical fruits and vegetables for local consumption. The number of cattle in the country is estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000; they are mostly long-horned, small-bodied animals of no great value except for their hides.

The mining industry shows a very great falling off. In 1891 the value of gold exported was £349,250, as compared to £180,000 in 1894; in 1890 the copper ores shipped were worth £97,990, while in 1894 no copper was exported. Gold is found chiefly to the south of the Orinoco and in the Andine states, in the western section of Venezuela. In the latter district is the once famous Callao mine, which paid fabulous dividends for a time. Most of the gold is alluvial, and is, as a rule, "pocketed" so far as experience has yet gone. It is known, however, that payable quartz exists, as in the case of the Callao, in several districts, and only requires cheaper transport to allow of working at a profit. The principal copper mine was situated not far from Puerto Cabello, but the mineral completely gave out after some years of working. Coal is found near Barcelona, but as yet its exploitation has not proved profitable.

An approximate estimate of the number of laborers employed in the industries which I have mentioned is as follows:

Industry.	Average daily wage	Number employed	Total earnings per annum
Coffee, cocoa and sugar plantations.....	3s.	41,000	£1,845,000
Gold mining.....	6s.	1,500	135,000
Cattle ranching.....	£2 10s. per month (and food)	8,000	240,000
Other farming.....	3s.	10,000	450,000
Total.....		60,500	2,670,000

At first sight the rate of wages may appear high to Europeans, but when the cost of living is considered the value earned is by no means too great. The necessities of life are costly to purchase on account of the high protective tariff, the duty on flour being over 10s. per 100 pounds for the ordinary and additional custom house charges.

One great hindrance to the speedy settlement and development of Venezuela lies in the physical features of the country. The great mountain ranges, beginning close to the seashore and extending some hundreds of miles inland, makes all transport a long and tedious matter, and to overcome those difficulties by extending the existing railway system is beyond the present means of Venezuela. To-day the patient and hilly donkey is the sole medium of carrying merchandise from the fringe of the coast-line tipped by the railways to supply the needs of the inhabitants in the far interior.

In all there are eleven separate railway companies, six of these being English, three native, one German and one French. In most cases the government subscribe a portion of the capital for construction, and to seven of the companies further guaranteed 7 per cent, annually on a capital not to exceed £10,000 per mile of railway built. This guarantee interest is now a bone of contention between the government and the companies, the former alleging the inability of the country to meet such heavy obligations, and the latter being unable to pay dividends to their shareholders unless the government fulfills the terms of its contract.

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From the Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, April 3.

"CLEARING."

This verb to clear enfold a paradox.

It is on the one hand a regular verb, because it forms certain participles by annexing the letter *d*. On the other hand, and to use a reflexive idiom, it conjugates itself here in Buenos Aires by annexing portable property in a most lawless manner and disappearing therewith to parts unknown. Wherefore the paradox.

I suppose I may as well say that I am alluding to that interesting culmination known as "clearing out." I am alluding, in point of fact, to the people who disappear from our midst with much secrecy and celerity, carrying with them everything they can lay hold of but their good name—people who are missed, who are mourned for, who are cursed at and after, who leave their mark upon the exchequers of confiding neighbors, who conjugate the verb to clear in a highly practical but woefully irregular manner. These are the people who seem to have invited or claimed my poor attention to-day. Let us talk about them.

We, my brethren, are thoroughly moral folks; we are honest, and scrupulous; our regard for our reputation is only to be equalled by our devotion to appearances. We are not Pharisees, you know. It is only that we take our stand by morality; and we are respectable. Away in the dim and distant days of childhood we received maternal quillings for appropriating sugar and other treasures of the pantry. Nay, it is on record that the paternal hand was often lifted to register upon our tender persons a protest against our ambition to own the ripest and reddest of the neighbor's apples. The traditional birch of the local school-house more than once remonstrated with our truant tendencies; and the lesson thus expounded sank deep into our hearts and—hides. With Lindley Murray and book-keeping by double entry came our fluency to sermonize and our ability to strike a cash balance. With matrimony came our patent of respectability. With prosperity came the crystallization of our ethics. And—*presto!* we grew up, we paragons, well groomed, soft-handed, shedding morality as we walk, plausible, comfortable, edifying with a firm belief that God is good and that there are one hundred cents to the dollar. Oh yes! we are a moral crowd, we are. Let us moralize.

It is desolation in number 540, or 542, or any other number of any street in any quarter of Buenos Aires. The cashier is missing. When last heard of he was seen walking down to the Central station. There is a rumour current that he took an affectionate leave on that occasion of the faithful waiter who for years had distilled the particular alcoholic poison which he affected and patronized. His last cocktail, according to this waiter, was served to him on Saturday afternoon. It is now Tuesday. His house is empty—young wife and three children disappeared. There is a man on the premises representing himself to be the local butcher, who alleges that the missing person has cheated him out of two months' credit. There is a man of defective Castilian at the door, who in the vehement curse words of Naples signifies to all whom it may concern that he has, in his professional capacity as costermonger, been defrauded by the late tenant to the amount of three dollars and seventeen cents. A policeman then arrives and takes down everybody's name and address, and asks everybody if they have any clues. At the office the safe is broken open, and is found to contain a cash deficit of \$4,000.99 paper and \$2 gold. It is also found that the tailor has been forgotten, and that the domesticated "changador" is a claimant upon the assets to the extent of \$15, advanced as a loan two weeks ago. There are then grave consultations. The interested parties glance sorrowfully at each other, and, sighing like furnaces, with a woeful ballad made to their absent friend's eyebrow, exclaim in the classic cadence of Dido, when she mourned for her Eneas by the shores of Carthage:

Here's a How d'you do!

Here's a state of a case!

Gone by the Deuce knows who—

—CLEARED from the bleed'n' place!!

When men meet that day at the restaurants, or at the bank counter, or at the Boisa, or in the evening train or tramcar, they allude to that cashier in the past tense. One man says to the other—

"He never took my fancy—always considered him a fraud."

"What did he do?—suicide?"

"No—cleared out!"

We are all highly shocked, and, of course, we have a perfect right to be so. We tell them all about it when we go home with many shakes of the head and many protestations that:

"It is difficult to know whom to trust to-day in Buenos Aires!"

We say this because we heard some one else say it—some financial or mercantile gun of long range told us that such was his opinion. It is the same story down town, the same in the trains and trams, the same at the Criterion and Sportsman.

"Our clerks are all going to the dogs—solemn fact!"

"Cosa barbara!"

"Most difficult thing in the world to get a young man of confidence to-day in Buenos Aires."

"Fearfully dishonest hole!"

"Worst of it is, too, don't chew know, a lot of English-speaking fellows, associating with the fellows from here, fall into the way of the other fellows, don't chew know."

"Most extraordinary thing you ever saw in your life!"

"Can't trust them—not even with a box of matches."

"All the fault of the blawsted government—you know!"

"Beastly country altogether!"

And then we mentally resolve to distrust every youngster who applies for a situation, and to consider him a thief and a swindler until he has proved that he is as honest as the sun—proved it by not shooting us for our inquisitorial solemnity—proved it by accepting and trying to live on starvation wages—proved it by refusing tempting offers of commissions and bribes to play us false—proved it by keeping a decent girl waiting to marry him until he shall have enough to keep the poor thing's body and soul together in a life of martyrdom—proved it by selling a watch or some of the sick wife's trinkets to pay a doctor's bill—proved it by burying little children at the Chacarita who died from want of proper nourishment—proved it by asking for next month's salary in advance in order to buy a few articles of clothing in which to mock his misery by appearing at the amateur opera which we have organized, and at which, of course, we expect him to form part of the appreciative audience.

But this is not all. We send him out to collect accounts, knowing that for hours he will be walking about Buenos Aires with thousands of our dollars upon his person. He has not one dollar of his own money in his pocket, but he has thousands of ours. He is passing restaurants from which come tempting odours of solid beefsteaks. He is passing a shoe-shop, the windows of which remind him of his wife's and children's cobbled and recobbled feet-ware. He is passing lottery agencies, in the windows of which he reads that certain big prize-tickets were recently sold there. He is passing a betting mill which reminds him that somebody gave him "the straight tip" for next Sunday's races. Nothing could be easier than to eat, or bet, or buy at your expense.

He knows that he can for three or four weeks keep back this or that account and mark it as unpaid until the money taken from his collections shall have been replaced. He knows your slipshod method of keeping your books and vouchers checked. He knows that he is miserable, that his flesh and blood at home are miserable, that poverty is forcing them into the grave; and that you are rich, that you pay a poor salary, that honesty is squalor and that fraud would give him and his at least material comforts. He knows all this, and much more. Yet the poor devil's instincts of self-respect and the good name which belongs to others besides himself, keeps him from turning crooked. He limps back to your office a tired, tempted, miserable, but honest man. In battling with this lower nature—in the preoccupation of his fight against the temptations which strewed his path around the city—he has received in payment of one of your accounts a false ten dollar bill. This sum he has to make good out of his next month's wages. And thus do you reward his honesty! This is your laurel wreath for the brows of the man who is, by Heaven, as immeasurably your superior as you are immeasurably mean!

Away with our word play. Away with our ghastly jesting over human souls that are being tried here in this country by the very fires of hell. Let us talk like men.

I know well there are frauds here—sacramentous humbings whose vittines only last as long as the lack of opportunities to kick them overboard. I know there are cases here where well-paid men break trust. It is also scarcely necessary to admit that some men are so innately dishonest that they could not keep in the straight path of honor to save their souls. But I know also, and so do you, or at least, so ought you, and you, and you, that there are terrible temptations here for those who handle other people's money; that our commercial routine lends itself to fraud; that very few men really watch their business as they should; that a great many men leave their affairs, to a great extent, in the hands of men who are not paid according to their responsibilities nor according to their temptations.

Very few there are who are entirely honest; yet also, there are very few who pass all at once across the bridge of opportunity from honor to dishonor. Just as there are lower impulses in every man, there are higher impulses also, which retard his lapse from manliness. Trust me, the thief who repented on this very day by the side of the dying God-man on Calvary so many hundred years ago, neither took his vices from above nor his remorse from below. If man is in great part the child of circumstances—the creature of his surroundings—then a thief is in great part but the child of his temptations and opportunities. Theology stands on one hand, human nature on the other, the human soul between the two. Whither shall she turn?

That is the problem.

To me it seems that a man in a general way will be as honest as he possibly can. But do not put too great a strain on him. Honesty is very holy and noble, but it isn't good at standing strains. Honesty is a very symmetrical and flexible noun, but you can never pull it out long enough to make it stretch between the two possessive pronouns, *mine* and *thine*. It will break before you can get it more than half way across.

Pay according to the work that is done for you, not according to your opportunities of sweating the worker. This is not being done to-day, neither in town nor camp. If it were, this sketch would never have been "cleared out" of my sadly disordered portfolio—nor would it ever have got in there.

CH. BUONO.

HOW PROTECTION WORKS.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 23rd ult. has the following eloquent remark to make on the absurd protective laws of the United States which forbid a citizen to buy a foreign-built vessel and sail it under the American flag:

"The Nicaragua merchant marine has received a very large accession in the shape of a four-masted steel ship, built in England and owned by citizens of the United States. The new owners did not care to keep the British flag on their property, and the laws of their own country forbade their putting our flag on her, so they compromised by registering her in a small Central American state whose flag will probably not be recognized without reference to an index to the flags of all nations in any port she will enter. If the laws of the United States prevented Flint, Eldy & Co. from employing or from owning a foreign-built ship it would be easy to see that the law was designed to make them buy ships built at home, but so long as there is nothing to prevent them from buying and sailing a foreign-built ship there is no intelligible reason why they should not be allowed to register her in the port of New York and sail her under the American flag. Are we maintaining laws to increase the merchant marine of Nicaragua?"

From *Leisure's Magazine*.

SUNSHINE AND LIFE.

Sunshine has long been credited with possessing therapeutic powers, and, indeed, traditions of cures effected by the ancients by means of isolation have been treasured up and handed down to the present day. Even as late as the beginning of the present century we may read of a French physician seriously recording his claim to have cured a dropsical patient within two weeks by placing him daily for several hours in the sunshine, and many medical journals of recent years contain communications on the beneficial results derived from the use of sunshine in the treatment of various diseases. It seems curious, therefore, that while so much has been done to test the action of light on disease microbes in artificial surroundings, such as are to be found in laboratory experiments, hardly any more precisely how sunshine may affect their pathogenic action within the animal system. Dr. Masella's researches, undertaken with the express object of, if possible, elucidating this question, are, therefore, of special interest and importance.

The first series of experiments was carried out to ascertain whether exposure to sunshine increases or reduces an animal's susceptibility to particular diseases, those selected for investigation being typhoid fever and cholera. For this purpose guinea pigs were exposed to the full rays of the sun during a period of from nine to fifteen hours for two days, while other guinea pigs, for the sake of comparison

were not permitted to have more light than that obtainable in a stable where only diffused light was admitted. Both these sets of animals were subsequently infected with virulent cultures of cholera and typhoid germs respectively, and were in neither case exposed to sunshine. The results which Dr. Masella obtained were remarkable, for he found that those animals which, previous to infection, had been placed in the sunshine, died more rapidly than those which had been kept in the stable, and that the exposure of the sun's rays had so increased their susceptibility to these diseases that they succumbed to smaller doses, and doses, moreover, which did not prove fatal to the other guinea pigs. Still more striking was the part played by isolation in the course of these diseases in animals exposed to sunshine after inoculation, for instead of dying in from fifteen to twenty-four hours, they succumbed in from three to five hours.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The authority of General P. M. Netscher, the Dutch historian of British Guiana, is well known. His work, which appeared in 1888 ("Geschiedenis van de Kolonien Essequibo, Demerary en Berbice, Utrecht") has been appealed to by all the students of the Venezuelan question. Up to within a few days, General Netscher's work has been referred to as an authority second to none, and writers favorable or hostile to the English blue-book have availed themselves of the scholarly and exhaustive work of the learned general. Under such circumstances it cannot but be interesting and instructive to learn of a new study on the boundary question published by the general in the leading Dutch periodical *Tijdschrift* for March 1896. The result of his new investigation, based on a repeated study of the records of the Dutch West India Company, agrees on many points with that of Dr. Reich (see the *Times* of March 7, 1896, p. 6), the chief point of difference being of a nature probably surprising to such as combat the blue-book with arms taken from General Netscher's comprehensive work. For, while Dr. Reich eliminates British Guiana on the Cuyuni river without any further alteration, General Netscher breaks the course of that line on the right bank of that river by extending it to the very sources of that river along its right bank. By this extension a very considerable portion of the interior now claimed by Venezuela is added to the territory bounded by the Schomburgk line. Far from thinking that a consideration of the Spanish missions alone is sufficient to rob the Schomburgk line of its value, General Netscher, by no means prejudiced in favor of the British, considerably increases the British territory south-west of the Cuyuni river.

As to the coast line and the hinterland from the mouth of the Moruro river to that of the Barima river, General Netscher now gives additional proof of the statement made in Dr. Reich's article. He quotes letters from Commandeur (Dutch governor) Samuel Beckman, dated September 8, 1691, and June 14, 1703, to the effect that all on the Dutch had, at that time, no post at all on the Barima river. Governor Storm van's Gravesande, it is true, had asked for and received (August 25, 1744) permission from his superiors to establish a fort on the Barima; but, owing to unknown circumstances, this attempt was never realized. Nor is there any mention of a post on the Barima in the document issued by the head office of the Dutch West India Company in 1773 (preserved in the *Rijksarchief* at The Hague, in the "boek der Missiven van de Vergadering van Tienem," March, 1773, to May, 1776, fol. 7), and in which the salaries of the various officials are determined.

But in denying that the British can hear out their claim to the coast line and the hinterland from the Moruro (or Waiyai) to the Barima by titles derivative from Dutch possessions, we must not, in the opinion of General Netscher, lose sight of titles equally equitable, such as long possession on the part of the British. These titles, which Dr. Reich termed "legal" as contrasted with "historic," are of a nature all the weightier in that, as the broadminded Dutch scholar puts it, the advantages derived from Dutch scholar's rights is, no great as to make even a Dutch patrist regent that Surinam, or modern Dutch Guiana, did not become a British colony.—*South American Journal*, April 4.

According to the last report of the anthropometric laboratory, of London, in 50.9 cases out of 100 the right arm in man is stronger than the left. In 16.4 cases the two arms are of equal strength. In 32.7 cases out of 100 the left arm is the stronger. Out of 100 women, 28.6 have arms of equal strength, 46.9 have more strength in the right arm than in the left, and in 24.5 the reverse is true.

There are published in the United States to-day about 20,000 papers and periodicals. Of this number 14,000 are issued weekly and 2,000 daily. If each inhabitant took one paper there would be a separate publication for every 3,100 of population in that country. Twenty-five years ago there was only one paper for every 6,500 of population.

The *Yacht's Companion* gives the following as the results of calculations of the time necessary to stop ocean steamships: "To stop the *Edwin*, whose displacement is 9,680 tons, horse power 14,321 and speed 20.18 knots an hour, 2 minutes and 47 seconds are required, and during the process of stopping the ship will forge ahead 2,404 feet, which is only 176 feet less than half a mile. The United States cruiser *Columbia*, with a displacement of 7,350 tons, 17,991 horse power and a speed of 22.8 knots, can be stopped in 2 minutes and 15 seconds, and within a space of 2,147 feet. The light flyer, *Cushing*, also of the United States navy, whose displacement is only 105 tons, and horse power 1,754, while its speed is 22.45 knots, can be stopped within a distance of 301 feet in 18.4 seconds. In each case the vessel is supposed to be going at full speed and the stoppage is produced by reversing the action of the propelling machinery."

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A threatened revolution in the Argentine province of Entre Rios has been thwarted by the timely departure of troops to Paraná.

—The United States minister and consul at Montevideo are about to make an extended tour through Uruguay for the purpose of studying the economic condition of that country.

—The Argentine minister to Chili, who arrived at Buenos Aires on the 21st inst., says that Chili can arm and man 100,000 men at once, and has besides these 300,000 more ready to bear arms.

—The vital statistics of Montevideo for March show 642 births (of illegitimate), 89 marriages and 338 deaths. The port returns showed 5,401 arrivals and 5,217 departures. The population of the city was estimated as 243,476.

—The Argentine minister to Chili, Dr. Quiroga, has presented his resignation. The irrepressible Pellegrini is spoken of as his successor, which would be a mistake. The two countries should be represented by diplomats, not by self-seeking politicians.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday's date says that the Argentine government has definitely accepted the demand proposed by Chili for the final solution of the century dispute. The controversy may, therefore, be considered at an end, but on all points not definitely settled by this accord, arbitration will be required.

—It is stated by official sources that 4,460 national guards are serving on board the Argentine squadron on the coast. Is this a fact, or is it another version of the telegraph correspondent? National guards are sailors and marines, and the number reported is rather large for six or eight ships.

—The Spanish residents of Argentina and Uruguay are submitting considerable sums for the prosecution of a law against the Cuban revolutionaries. The Argentines and Uruguayans are showing little or no sympathy for a cause which is not widely different from their own some seventy or eighty years ago.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday's date says that the Argentine government has definitely accepted the demand proposed by Chili for the final solution of the century dispute. The controversy may, therefore, be considered at an end, but on all points not definitely settled by this accord, arbitration will be required.

—The number of steamers entered the Maderm port during the first quarter of 1896 was 321 with 784,944 tons of cargo, against 222 steamers and 577,101 tons during the same time in 1895, 215 steamers and 519,347 in 1894, 223 steamers and 419,560 in 1893 and 153 steamers and 377,136 tons in 1892. Total 1,153 steamers with 2,770,994 tons registered. *Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The police have made a strange discovery in a pawnshop. Yesterday one of the detectives, who was visiting such an establishment, found a government munition. As to the thing being the property of the nation there was no doubt as the weapon bore the distinguishing marks. The interesting part about the whole business is that the pawnshop owner has sworn that a certain colonel in the army, and pointed the rifle. *Times, Buenos Aires, April 2.*

—More than a dozen applications for "marriages" have been made to the commercial judge within the last few days. A "marriage" as far as we can see is a law granted to police merchants in distress to keep their creditors at bay for a certain time. At the end of the stipulated time the police merchant may give up his legs again, or he may give up the one with which the rest of the spits. This, of course, is a rather artificial altogether. *Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.*

—The amount of wheat seed petitioned for by the growers in the Santa Fé government far exceeds the amount contracted to be supplied. The work, the expense of dealing with only the most urgent cases, is no easy one, as the amount of seed bought is thirty thousand quintales, and the amount asked for reaches 38,912 quintales. No doubt the government is overhauling cases, and the only way to make the wheat struggle over the distribution of the seed. *Spot and Future, Buenos Aires.*

—The tobacco monopoly in Misiones territory is reported to be in the most promising. Hitherto the tobacco has been a dead letter in the market, a victim of the negligent way in which it was treated and prepared. If proper care is taken of it, it will be the very best tobacco could be raised in that region, and certain samples show that it can receive the most delicate Havana color and flavor. As with the yield, skill in making the tobacco is worth more than the best seed and plants. *Times, Buenos Aires.*

—In commenting on the controversy telegrams regarding a convention in the Cuban revolution, the *Montevideo Times* very truthfully says: "It is characteristic of the telegraph service here, and not at all to its credit, that it should prove so entirely unreliable and contradictory in so very important a matter as the above. Even the next telegram should tell the exact truth we would not now know whether to believe or not. Thus one false telegram vitiates and makes unreliable the whole service, and this is the case but once but constantly."

—The Rural Society has petitioned the government to prevent the contamination of Argentine cattle with those on board the Australian vessels which touch at La Plata laden with cattle, in view of the number of the latter which have been proved to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia. As it does not seem at all likely that the Australian live stock trade with England will succeed for the present, there is not now the same danger of the disease spreading to our herds, but at the same time as several animals on a ship carrying both Australian and River Plate cattle have died of the disease during the voyage home, the society is quite right in taking measures to preserve the clean bill of health Argentine cattle now enjoy. *Spot and Future, Buenos Aires.*

—There has arisen a slight friction between Dr. Beazley, chief of police, and Intendant Bunge. Dr. Beazley, wishing to clear the streets of beggars ordered them off to the municipal asylums. The Intendant says that he has no room for them and that the municipal asylums are for other people. Possibly; yet there does not seem to be in any of them for a mind infirm. Meanwhile the beggars are more in evidence than ever. They propose to form a deputation and read an address to the Intendant for his championship of their cause. *Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.*

—A general order has been issued by the governor of Mendoza establishing military academies for training officers of the national guard, in imitation of those established here and in other provinces. In fact there is scarcely a province now which has not opened military academies during the reigning enthusiasm for military affairs. These academies will probably supply a long needed institution everywhere and help to turn out officers for the national guard that have a little more to recommend them than their fine clothes and ornamental brass buttons. *Times, Buenos Aires.*

—The grand order of the military order of merit has been conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain on Dr. Urbina the President of this republic. The documents, as also an autograph letter from the Queen and a decree containing the decoration was brought out by Dr. Ernesto Quevedo and handed to the Spanish minister Dr. Daras and Quevedo who will solicit acceptance of the President for the purpose of handing it to him. The attitude of Argentina in keeping aloof from the Cuban question, which is considered perfectly correct, has given rise to this act of courtesy on the part of Spain. *Buenos Aires Herald.*

—Naval men, merchant sailors, and newspaper men who have had information on the subject, and who have no axes to grind, agree one and all that about two miles up the Rio Negro is the best place in the republic for a naval port. Such a port could be made at a minimum of expense. It would be easy of access. It could be fortified much more effectively than can Bahia Blanca and at one-fourth the expense. It would be a splendid strategic centre. Finally it would lead to the development of Rio Negro navigation, a source of national wealth which up to the present has been most unaccountably neglected. *Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.*

—Governor Cordoba of Tucuman is trying his best to maintain the old ecclesiastical traditions of his court. He has ordered everyone of his employees to accompany him in church during the ceremonies of holy week under pain of dismissal. This is rather drastic religion. It corresponds well to the other customs and traditions brought to light now and then in that garden of Argentine liberty. Probably no one will dispute the arbitrary decision at present, yet sooner or later these impositions will have to be given up. Besides, we do not see what earthly good can come out of a forced attendance at church, let him act up to it himself, but leave others alone. *Times, Buenos Aires.*

—The military arrangements for the 60 days' service of the national guards of 20 years of age have, so far, proved satisfactory. The sanitary and railway authorities also showed themselves equal to the occasion, having dispatched on Wednesday four long trains filled with troops, with punctuality and without any disturbance of the general traffic. The camp at Pique is ready to receive the troops. The arrangements for the assembling of troops in other parts of the republic have been generally satisfactory. The only bad feature of the mobilization of the national guards is the unwillingness of many young men of good families to submit to the inconveniences of camp life, but it is said that the minister of war is determined to punish all hark. Those, however, may be their position in life. Our knowledge of the *costumbres del pais* makes us sceptical about this Spartan justice, but time will show. *Buenos Aires Herald, April 17.*

—An Italian firm of shipbuilders, desiring to sell a transport to the Argentine government, made by letter a distinct offer of a *torpedero* to the Argentine government, and it does not appear that the indignantly rejected the offer or denounced it to his government. On the contrary, it is alleged that he offered to make in reply to a letter from him to the firm. However, judgment may be suspended in the matter, for Lieut. Carmona is too ill to give any explanation of it and the government has appointed an officer to investigate it. The shipbuilding firm referred to sold to the Argentine government the ship *Torace* which was being constructed for the Italian government, the latter cancelling its contract upon certain conditions unfavorable to the builders. Yet they were able to sell it to the Argentine government at a considerably lower price than was paid for the twin-ship, the *Carthago*, and which price was supposed to be that which the Italian government had contracted to pay for the ship, although the armament and machinery of the *Torace* are more powerful and therefore more costly. These facts becoming known to our contemporary the *Times of Argentina* induced it to ask what became of the difference in the prices paid for the two ships. The minister of war, in answer at the instigation involved in this question, ordered proceedings to be taken against the proprietor of the *Times*, who was called upon to "prove his words." Being cited before the federal judge and the government was able to ascertain the facts for itself, and that he should not make charges against any individual, unless compelled to do so by a charge of delinquency to a criminal prosecution. It is probable that no further action will be taken in this matter. *Buenos Aires Herald, April 17.*

LAST year the state of Mississippi, United States, bought some large tracts of land upon which to set its 250 convicts to work under the direct supervision of the state authorities. The result was that the state received 3,200 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, 50,000 bushels of corn, 1,700 tons of hay, 45,000 pounds of pork, 55 barrels of molasses, and 2,200 bushels of peas, all of which sold for \$155,000. The cost of the land and the expenses of the year for farming utensils, live stock, etc., amounted to \$95,000, leaving a profit of \$60,000 to the state.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28th, 1896.

THE revelations recently made in regard to the sanitary condition of the tenement houses of this city and the manifest uneasiness of the health authorities in regard to the recrudescence of small-pox during the next cold season, deserve the serious attention of both sanitary and municipal authorities. It is a waste of time and effort to deal with each epidemic as it arises, and particularly with temporary measures. Some general and well-matured plan should be adopted for the sanitary improvement of the city, and then all future expenditures on improvements should be toward that one object. In the end it will result in a very great saving of money and in permanent improvements which might otherwise be delayed for many years. As Brazil has no specialist in this branch of scientific work, it would be good policy to send for some such man as George E. Waring Jr., and commission him to make a thorough and comprehensive study of the sanitary conditions of the city—its drainage, water front, buildings, pavements, streets, water supply, tenement quarters, hospital service, etc. For such a study an experienced and thoroughly competent sanitary engineer will be required, and he should be given carte blanche to amplify his investigations wherever it is considered necessary. As such a general improvement will cost an enormous sum of money, it should be understood that the commission should specify the improvements most urgent and then those next in that order. The general plan should be made the subject of a definite law, so that the city may not lose the benefits of much needed improvements through municipal intrigues and controversies. Every year our sanitary state is becoming worse, and we shall soon reach a point where commerce and industry will have to abandon the place altogether unless something is done to make it safer for human life.

The question of subsidized immigration is one which merits the immediate attention of Congress, as it will afford an opportunity of making a large reduction in expenditure and in abolishing a public bureau which is no longer required. By the provisions of the constitution all the public lands of the country pass to the dominion of the states. The nation, therefore, has no lands to settle and is therefore no longer directly interested in introducing immigrants. Under the new arrangement the states have all the benefit, both in the settlement of lands and in the revenue derived from exported agricultural products. It is no more than equitable, then, that the states themselves should bear all the expense of introducing immigrants, and of maintaining and transporting them within the country. This will enable the nation to abolish the bureau of "public lands and colonization," which is now a mere sinecure, and to dismiss the agents in Europe and employes here who are drawing salaries from the public treasury while working for the states. The nation might then sell the Ilha das Flores immigrant station and also the Pinheiro station, and thus free itself from a burden which has given much trouble and no slight scandal. All this, of course, can be done on the grounds that there is no longer

any reason for the maintenance of this service, the states having assumed its responsibilities. There is another reason, however, which the states might also consider—the injustice of paying from the public treasury for the introduction of laborers destined for a particular class. The principal object of the propaganda for introducing immigrants, is to furnish laborers for the plantations. No one will question the right of the planter to seek foreign labor, but as the profit belongs to him exclusively, so too should the expense. There is no justice whatever in shifting the expense of procuring and transporting these laborers to account of the state. Such a practice means that every taxpayer, from the humblest shopkeeper and shoemaker to the richest capitalist and most energetic professional man, must contribute toward the cost of importing laborers for the planters' private advantage. It is the duty of a government to treat all citizens equitably and impartially, but it is far from doing this when it calls upon all classes to pay for favors conceded to one particular class. It is time that all favoritism of this description should be removed from the legislation of the country and that all citizens should be placed on the same level. The planting class has made a very inadequate return for all the favors it has received thus far, and it can claim nothing more. In the future the humblest street-sweeper should have just the same legal protection and encouragement as the soldier and planter, for there is no true republicanism in any other system.

THE COFFEE EXPORT TAX.

The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir.—I have scruples about continuing this discussion in your columns, because the subject is not of great interest except to those connected with the planters, also it is a question that cannot be followed without a good deal of study. If, however, you are willing to take the trouble to re-read the exposition of the project signed by Dr. Miguel Sampaio and myself, you will see that the bank's commission is not 10 per cent. as you state, but 3 per cent. The state of Minas paid 4 per cent. commission to the custom-house only for collecting the coffee duty (see appendix A, p. 13, to report of Minas finance minister for 1895) so that you will recognize that there could not be any saving by collecting through the national customs officials, as you suggested.

As for the railways they charge 8 to 10 per cent. for collecting duties, and although they now supply, for the small charge of 1/2 per cent., statistics as to the coffee transported, these statistics are for various reasons very far from reliable.

It appears admirably simple to prescribe that the tax be divided among the states according to the shipments to the ports for exportation; but, when the attempt is made to put it in practice, it is found precarious and indeed unworkable.

No doubt the radical solution is to abolish the coffee duty, substituting it by a land, or some such other tax. Quite possibly this will be done within the next 20 years, or so, but in the meantime it seems not unimportant to relieve the planters from a great part of the loss entailed by present system. And you will observe that the clearing away of the existing *guias* would be a necessary preliminary to the adoption, honestly, of any new system.

I am sorry you should consider *immoral* the effort to shift the tax upon the exporters or consumers. Leroy-Beaulieu recommends it when possible as he considers it to be in the case of a country that enjoys a kind of monopoly for any product. But he may have overlooked the ethical aspect of the question. In some way I fear he would not agree at all with your recommendation of more trustfulness in the matter of tax-collecting.

In calling the project a *farming out of the taxes*, I think you must be under a misapprehension as to its mechanism. Do you clearly understand that the states are to continue to collect the duty from the planters, and that the bank is only to have the privilege of the sale to exporters of the *guias*, or duty receipts, *at a profit*? This can only be called a *monopoly* in a restricted and unobjectionable sense of the word, seeing that there is no question of artificial interference with prices and that not only the rates for purchase and sale, but also the profits of the bank, are fixed by contract. It is clear that no bank could undertake to buy *at a fixed rate* unless it were protected against competition in the sale.

With these explanations I trust you will recognize that the project with which I am connected is an entirely legitimate banking business, free from any speculative element and offering very great advantages to the planters under existing circumstances.

I am
Yours truly,
W. NEWLANDS, Jr.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Santos arrives of the 19th report that the British bark *Maiden City* had grounded at Itaipu.

—Another important forgery is reported from São Paulo, the particulars of which have not been received.

—In the municipal district of Palma, Minas Geraes, there have been 210 cases and 33 deaths of yellow fever.

—The town of Vigia, the cable station below Pará, has been suffering from a severe epidemic of small-pox.

—It is stated that the Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficência at Santos has at present 1,906 members and that its fund amounts to 400,858\$940.

—The São Paulo Reporter had a fervid article on Cuban autonomy on the 23rd, through the false telegrams published by the *Pais* and sent up country.

—At Pernambuco on the 24th inst. the owner of a hotel was killed by his cook, who discharged four chambers of his revolver at him, two of the shots taking effect.

—An attempt to lynch the assassin of Dr. Urbano Martins de Mello was made at Ilhéu, São Paulo, on the 23rd inst. The attempt was frustrated by the police authorities.

—On the 19th inst. the first number of *O Forivir*, a monarchist journal, belonging to Padre João Nepomuceno, was published at Feira de Santa Anna in the state of Bahia.

—A lecture on Tiradentes had been announced for the 21st inst. at the Club Republicano in São Paulo, but was not delivered in consequence of the sudden illness of the lecturer.

—Another counter-feiter, named João Artifel, was arrested in Santos on the 22nd. He was captured on board the steamer *Leandro*, on which he had taken passage for the River Plate.

—The *Provincia* of Pará of 31st March publishes a statement that the production of gold in the disputed territory on the frontier of French Guiana, was 221 kilograms in January and February.

—In the city of São Paulo there were 519 deaths, 377 births and 117 marriages during the month of February. The official statistician has just figured them out. Of the deaths 12 were from yellow fever.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 21st announces the assassination of Lieut. Cesaria, municipal lieutenant at Goianhães. At Teratú, also, ex-policia Captain Eduardo de Moraes has been assassinated.

—On entering his own house some days ago at Ilhéu, São Paulo, the prosecuting attorney, Dr. Urbano de Mello, was killed by a blow from a club, said to have been wielded by an inmate of the same house.

—The secretary of agriculture of the state of São Paulo says that 114,769 immigrants entered that state during 1895, of which 84,722 were Italians, 14,185 Portuguese, 13,989 Spanish, 1,120 Austrians, and the balance of diverse nationalities, including 304 Turks.

—The editor of the *Cachoeirano* telegraphs from Cachoeira do Império that the municipal chamber of that place is threatened with deposition by the state government. He asserts that the people of Cachoeira are ready to die in defence of their municipal chamber.

—Advices from Limeira, São Paulo, of the 19th state that the epidemic of yellow-fever is declining. The number of victims within the last three months is 112, including some of the best people of the place. The work of improving the sanitation of the town has been initiated.

—In the first quarter of the present year, 2,809 persons emigrated from Ceará in Lloyd Brazilian steamers, against 2,422 in the first quarter of 1895. Of these emigrants, 3,301 in 1896 and 2,884 in 1895 went to states to the north of Ceará and 508 in 1896 and 308 in 1895 to the south.

—It is said that the sanitary condition of Araraquara, São Paulo, continues bad. The town is dirty and no systematic effort has been made to remove the garbage which has accumulated during months of disorganization. The municipal government, which was established in a neighboring village, has done nothing, and the sanitary authorities but little.

—At Camabá a man has established a house for betting on *bichas*. Some days ago several sharp-shooting animals, on which they won 100,000\$000. The owner of the establishment refused to pay and the question was carried before the courts. It is said that it has been compromised by an agreement to give the money to the municipal chamber for public improvements.

—Congressman José Mariano has proposed to his political adversaries the appointment of a court of honor for the purpose of ascertaining the relative strength of the two parties in the state of Pernambuco. In case his party proves to be the weaker, he and his friends will resign their seats in congress, and, if it is found to be the stronger, he demands the resignation of the prefect and municipal council of the state capital.

—In view of the decision of the superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro declaring illegal the present municipal chamber of Niterói, Capt. Henrique Rosignaux, president of the former chamber, has addressed a letter to the secretary asking him to call an extraordinary meeting of the former members to be held on the 30th inst. He has instructed the head accountant to suspend the collection of taxes voted by the chamber which the court has declared illegal.

—The *Autoridade*, of S. Paulo, says that last Tuesday on the express train from Rio de Janeiro to S. Paulo some young men in discussing politics expressed very freely their unfavorable opinion of the Jacobins. At Barra Mansa they breakfasted and, when they returned to their car, they were met by a squad of soldiers, who informed them that by order of an officer of high rank they were forbidden to continue their journey, because they had made use of offensive language in the presence of Senator Quintino Bocayiva. The *Autoridade* states that the young men were not aware that the senator was in the car. And supposing they were, by what right were they expelled from a public conveyance? Is Quintino Bocayiva so immaculate that no one can venture a distasteful opinion in his presence? Poor Brazil!

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

Santos, 23rd April, 1896.

To the Editor.

Sir.—The Santos Athletic Club commenced their season by the committee challenging "all comers" to a friendly game on April 21st. Unfortunately, although the weather and benefit everything to be desired, few turned up. The committee were short of three and we missed the familiar faces of Messrs. Barber, Barham, Dickson, Boney and Clark for the opponents. Notwithstanding we had a pleasant little game, the challenges being defeated by 38 runs.

The batting on both sides was decidedly feeble and if the committee were to take a friendly hint they will learn how to bowl before challenging the third eleven, or anything else. I enclose one of our cricket card fixtures and trust that from time to time you will be able to find space for our little matches and notes.

Yours very truly,
F. J. COLBOURNE,
Hon. Sec., S. A. C.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Another treacherous attempt has been made by the Castilhistas on the life of Col. José Anacleto, whom, our readers will remember, his enemies some months ago endeavored to murder. While riding along the road, on his return from the estate of Sapata, belonging to the children of Dr. Chaves Campello, he was suddenly attacked by enemies in ambush, who fired at him six shots, two of which he was dangerously wounded, while a third killed his horse.

This fact has caused much sensation in Rio Grande and even Julio de Castilhos has been forced to give public opinion to take action in the matter and has issued orders for the discovery and arrest of the assailants. Gen. Cantuaria, the commander of the military district, has likewise, it is stated, adopted measures for the punishment of the criminals. In view, however, of the impunity of all the Castilhistas crimes which have previously been committed, we must be permitted to doubt the earnestness both of the governor of the state and of the commander of the district, and do advise our readers to await the result before venturing to give unqualified approval to the measures ostensibly adopted for bringing the culprits to justice.

We are pleased to learn that there are circulating in Rio Grande petitions asking the federal congress to adopt measures for securing the observance of the terms of the treaty of peace signed by Gen. Galvão and Tavares on the 23rd of last August. These petitions, it is said, will be forwarded to Senator Ruy Barbosa, who will present them to the senate.

A recent letter from Jaguarão says that João Francisco and other Castilhistas leaders continue to rob, murder and persecute their adversaries all over the state and other prominent federalists still prudently refrain from attempting to return to the state.

In districts in which the reign of terror is not so much felt considerable political activity is displayed. At Itaquá an opposition club has been organized and at Povo Novo and S. José do Norte the federalists have held meetings for the purpose of opposing to take part in the municipal elections. On the 19th inst. Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, editor of the *Reforma* of Porto Alegre, went to Pelotas, where he had a long interview with Councillor Maciel, who, as we mentioned in a previous issue, is preparing to revive the *Nacional*, an opposition journal, which was suppressed by Castilhos in 1893. Abrílio Moncorvo, ex-editor of the *Brazil*, will, it is stated, shortly begin the publication of an opposition paper to be called *Gazeta Mercantil*.

The quarrel between the Castilhistas executive committee at Pelotas and Intendant Gervasio Pereira has resulted in the latter's resignation and Dr. Anton Leivas, who has been appointed intendant *interim*, will hold office until the next municipal election. Castilhos, it is said, has resorted to all sorts of blandishments to prevent Gervasio from going into opposition.

Judge Alcides Lima has obtained a month's leave of absence and is engaged in preparing his defence. The district judge of Pelotas takes his place during his absence.

Dr. Plínio Costa, the acting prosecuting attorney at Rio Grande, is said to have abandoned his office without having informed the district judge.

It is stated that the cause of Elias Amaro's arrest is his failure to account for government money which he has received.

The present activity of the opposition seems to have alarmed the Castilhistas and the *Federação* asserts that the ex-revolutionists are preparing for another war. Availing himself of this pretext, Castilhos apparently intends to adopt measures still harsher than those that are now in force. The *Federação* states that he is ready to act with

the utmost energy at the first sign of the revolutionary movement and urges his friends to be vigilant in watching over the affairs of the state, which must not, it declares, be left exposed to the effects of constant agitation. This, of course, implies an active interference in politics by the armed forces of the state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A new passenger tariff on the Recife e Lavoura line has been authorized, which will permit a more extended use of the moveable rates.

—The S. Paulo Railway Co. has asked for permission to increase the speed of its trains to 70 kilometres an hour and the government engineer has reported favorably thereon.

—The plans for various sidings, stations and other improvements on the São Paulo railway, as authorized by the new contract, were formally approved by the government on the 20th inst.

—The traffic receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Santa Maria Magdalena amounted in 1895 to 38,154\$700, against 54,505\$100 in 1894, and the operating expenses to 79,611\$878 in 1895 against 66,518\$694 in the previous year.

—It is said that the Central is suffering great loss in its suburban traffic because of the inability of the conductors to collect the tickets. It ought not to be difficult to employ an assistant for each coach for this special service. Probably the disinclination of employees to move quickly is also a cause of the difficulty.

—The firm of Silva Leite & Co. complains that thieves of flats from the cases in which they are shipped on the Central and Leopoldina railways have recently become very frequent. A similar complaint is made by the firm of Pinheiro Filho & Co. in regard to the theft of shoes. This firm states that to avoid such thefts it cannot the weight of the packages to be marked thereon; but this plan has not proved successful, for the thieves after removing the shoes replace them with stones for completing the weight.

—On the 18th inst. five passenger and freight trains came to a dead halt from want of fuel at the station of Keceira on the Leopoldina railway, and the passengers were obliged to spend the night there. It is said that many trains, covering a considerable part of the traffic, have been suspended for this reason. It does not reflect much credit on the company, while it involves an immense loss to business. It is quite time, in our opinion, for the confession that these large enterprises can not be managed by native talent.

LOCAL NOTES

—The police has recently arrested a large number of persons for speculating in theatre tickets.

—Telegrams from Chili state that Dr. Walker Martinez has been nominated minister to Brazil.

—The agent of the Central railway station of this city has presented the *Jornal do Brazil* for libel.

—The transport of war *Madureira*, which was sunk near Ilha do Macaé during the naval revolt, was finally floated on the 22nd.

—The central executive committee of the *partido republicano nacional* held a meeting on last Thursday. Admiral Jernonymo Gonçalves presided.

—A lieutenant of the police brigade was inhibited some days ago of the sum of 6,000\$ which he had received for paying accounts of the brigade.

—The assign who commanded the detachment of soldiers that assaulted persons passing Lamarque palace, is to be tried by court martial.

—Senator Ruy Barbosa has published in pamphlet form his plan for the amendment of the restrictions contained in the last amnesty law.

—The report that Juizisa e Almeida had asked for his retirement from the Supreme Court has, we are glad to say, been annulled.

—On Friday last Sr. Raphael Gondry, editor of the *Vida Mineira*, arrived here from São Paulo under arrest for libels published in that paper.

—On Saturday mass was said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for midshipmen who in this part and to the south lost their lives in the defence of the revolutionary cause.

—It is stated that the greater part of the forthcoming message of President Prudente de Moraes was sent to the national printing office on Saturday for the purpose of being printed.

—A telegram from Rome says that the Italian government will distribute 40,000 francs among the families of the sailors of the *Lombardia* who died with yellow fever here in Rio de Janeiro.

—Another ministerial crisis in France! They are quite as frequent as revolutions in South America, and all tend to prove the stability and superiority of republican ideas as understood in Latin countries.

—It is now reported that the British government has proposed the intervention of Portugal in the settlement of the Trindade question. The British minister will make another mistake if he declines to accept.

—The subscriptions for the "brinde nacional" in commemoration of the pseudo treaty of peace in Rio Grande last August, are to be closed on the 15th proximo, and the committees are requested to send in their reports.

—On Sunday at 9:30 p.m. it was discovered that the coal dust on the tow-haul *Turco* was on fire. The commander of the fire corps took necessary steps for extinguishing the fire, which was completed at a quarter to 11.

—The *Pais* and *Cidade do Rio* were delisted on the 22nd into publishing false news the next day in regard to the Cuban struggle. There is too little care exercised by newspapers in the publication of false and sensational news.

—It is said that the Bolivian government will nominate a new commission to meet the Bolivian commission and determine the boundary between that country and Brazil. The two commissions should meet at Manaus on the 15th proximo.

—The "something in the air" mystery hinted at by the foreign office in connection with the Trindade question, seems to remain there. According to all reports the expected delivery of a cable to Brazil has not been promised.

—It was stated that Gonçalo Cabral de Oliveira will be editor-in-chief of the *Diário da Manhã* and that Dr. Carlos de Lacerda will be its editorial staff. It is possible, says the *Diário da Manhã*, that the first number of the *Diário da Manhã* may make its appearance on the 4th prox.

—On Saturday there arrived in this city a box of fresh beef from the Marinho slaughter-house. The municipal authorities first examined the tax on the meat and then sealed it. The next morning, going to carry the question into the courts, the people, also, should carry their officials to the asylum.

—The newspapers of Saturday last and of Sunday the 1st inst. have already published the keys of the Filhinho palace. Ruy Barbosa, which has just been purchased for the official residence of the President. Yesterday the President visited the palace to see what it requires of him in taking up his residence there.

—A trifling episode in Rio de Janeiro yesterday led to the use of a revolver, the result of which was serious injuries to a young man named Paulo da Graça who happened to be passing by the incident. The criminal Adelfo de Almeida Silva was arrested. The carrying of revolvers seems to have become dangerously common.

—Justice in Germany seems to be as slow as the keys of the Filhinho palace. Ruy Barbosa, which has just been purchased for the official residence of the President. Yesterday the President visited the palace to see what it requires of him in taking up his residence there.

—There seems to be no doubt that the practice of tampering with letters at the post-office, under cover of marital law, has a yet to be abandoned. Dr. Jorge da Cunha complains that he sent by post three articles to the journal *Phyllos de São Paulo*, one of which were received. He then wrote a letter to the editor, which also failed to reach its destination.

—It is said that "General" Glycerio has been graphed down to meet the campaign for the 1st of May. Delphus for the senatorial vacancy in this state, providing the candidate is old enough. A candidate whose only qualification is his age will be a novelty. São Paulo will have a senate quite as notorious as that of the United States at the present moment.

—The number of deaths from yellow fever in this city during the week since our last report was 68, against 86 in the preceding week. This shows a continued and rapid decline in the epidemic. The total number of deaths from fever from the 1st to the 26th inst., inclusive, was 4,400, or an average of 15½ a day; the average for the last seven days being only 9.7 a day.

—Last Saturday was the 2nd anniversary of the murder of Barão do Rio Preto and other persons, perpetrated in Santa Catharina by officers of the army of Marshal Balmonte Pereira. We have not in the last edition of the *tribuna* announced that Barão do Rio Preto's name is published with the note "not known." What steps has the war department taken to investigate the matter and learn his true name?

—It is said that the negotiations for an extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States are well advanced and will soon be ready for signing. The communications of the Brazilian foreign minister were sent to Petropolis on Saturday last. Should they meet the approval of Minister Thompson, the definite draft of treaty will be at once prepared for signing.

—The local telegraph correspondent seems to have his failings also. The *Comunicação* of São Paulo of the 21st publishes the following notice, dated the 20th:—"Dr. Prudente will soon leave for Filhinho, where he will visit the palace in which he intends to reside." As the "Filhinho palace" is in this city, it is evident that the *Comunicação* correspondent has gone widely astray.

—According to telegrams from Lisbon the composer Carlos Gomes has had to submit to a surgical operation in that city for the removal of a cancer. On the 20th it was reported that the operation had resulted successfully, but on the 21st the condition was considered serious. On the 23rd he was reported to be much better and thinking of continuing his voyage to Pará at an early day.

—The old friends of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Jones, lately residents of this city, will be glad to hear of the marriage of their daughter, Lucy, at Caracara, Argentina, on the 10th inst. in Mr. Laurin Hall, younger son of the late Gen. Norman J. Hall, U. S. A., and nephew of Alanson D. Hall, Esq., a prominent merchant of Rosario, Santa Fe, and quite with us, we know, in sending many congratulations to the happy couple.

—The indefatigable General Pires Ferreira, commandant of the war arsenal, has laid out the arsenal and its dependencies into streets and squares which he has named after the illustrious personages who deserve this compliment for their services to the country. But, somehow a few names have been left out, for we can not find the names of Quintino Bocayiva, Admiral Góes, and Moreira Cesar among them.

—We are informed that Mr. Charles Weaver, who has been for some time travelling through Brazil, in behalf of the French government, is attached to the diplomatic staff and ranks as a minister. His mission is what we generally term in English a "special commission," it being that of investigating and studying the industrial, commercial and financial conditions of the countries on this coast. He is soon expected to arrive in Minas Gerais.

—The international arbitration commission began its sessions in Washington on the 23rd inst. Let us hope that it will give an opinion on the contention of Minister Carlos de Carvalho that a war cannot submit to arbitration a question in which its rights are unquestionable—from its own point of view, of course. Under such a rule, a nation will accept arbitration only when its cause is weak, and such acceptance will be considered a confession of weakness.

—On Tuesday a fight among eighteen near Morro da Vava caused considerable alarm and the police inspector telephoned to the central station that many persons had been killed and wounded. A large force was sent to the place, but on its arrival it discovered no signs of the conflict, the carmen having apparently settled their disputes and gone about their business. The killed and wounded seem to have been evolved entirely from the inner consciousness of the excited inspector.

—We sincerely regret to note the death of Mr. Carlos Schreiner, sub-director of the section of anatomy, zoology and comparative embryology of the national museum, which occurred at Barra-Cana on the 20th inst. Mr. Schreiner was a native of Saxo-Weimar, Germany, but came to Brazil 37 years ago at the age of 18. He was an indefatigable and conscientious worker and a devoted naturalist, and the museum is deeply indebted to him for its collections in his particular department.

—The annual report of the American Bible Society's agent in Brazil shows that his colleagues, 19 in number, were occupied 3,973 days and travelled 3,817 leagues last year, selling 4,402 bibles, 2,406 testaments and 7,123 parts, and giving away 84 bibles, 94 testaments and 1,642 parts. At the general deposit in this city there were sold during the year 3,510 bibles, 1,548 testaments and 9,406 parts, and were given away 11 bibles, 3 testaments and 409 parts. The total number of books and parts distributed was 30,751, the receipts being 17,199\$84, and the expenditure 35,000\$00.

—Yesterday evening the Petropolis boat encountered two men floating on an overturned canoe in the upper bay. The steamer was stopped and measures were taken to rescue them. First a boat was lowered, but it was in so bad a condition that it sank at once. Then life preservers were thrown aboard, which also sank. Then nothing more could be done. Fortunately three fishermen appeared at that juncture in another canoe and the two men were rescued. This illustrates the value of the measures taken after the *Zerodra* disaster to oblige all passenger boats to keep life-saving appliances on board.

—The Havas agency has apparently seen the Swiss admiral, and has gone one better. According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 23rd, sent through that agency, we learn:—"The ships of the squadron which have been out on evolution practice, under instructions from the minister of marine, have arrived at Mendoza." How they managed to get there we are not told. We have been expecting some surprising "evolutions" on the part of this squadron, but we must confess that we never dreamed that it would be able to sail across country to Mendoza! The Chileans will have to be very cautious about invading a country whose ships can sail so well on dry land.

—On the 19th a poor man was admitted to the Misericordia hospital with a serious wound in the abdomen. He came from Santa Cruz, and died the next morning. On the 21st a telegram from Santa Cruz asked for a police medical examination, as a crime was involved. This was not attended to, as the hospital authorities had limited the man in the common trench, which it was considered dangerous to public health to open. Such cases should have a careful examination from the hospital physicians and should be recorded, which it is to be feared was not done. The Misericordia doctors do not appear to devote much attention to the poor.

—A significant story was related to us a few days since to the following effect. One of the daily newspapers of this city has recently opened an attack on a newly organized company, but before doing so the editor called to see one of the directors. Knowing what he wanted the director answered him. The editor then sent a friend, who explained that the said newspaper is in urgent need of 6,000\$ for the acquisition of new material. If the company could arrange this amount, the said paper would not attack the company. The director declined the business, and the said paper opened fire the very next day. This is called *journalism*!

—Those who would know the horribly unsanitary condition of the tenement quarters in this city should read the *Paris* of the 20th. It is incredible that such a state of things could exist in a city where so many sanitary offices abound and so much money is spent on ostensible sanitary precautions. The overcrowding, the filth, the want of ventilation, the negligence of sanitary officials to remove cases of infectious disease and to disinfect rooms where cases of such diseases have occurred, the want, misery and degradation are something simply indescribable. The tenement described is in Rua da Misericordia, and others are said to exist in the same street. It may be presumed that the *Paris* has not overdrawn the picture, as much of the official neglect is chargeable to the political friends of that journal.

—Within the past few days we have heard of practices which demand prompt investigation from the authorities. In one of the districts of the city application was made for a *guia* addressed to the Misericordia for a poor woman. The inspector asked 300 for the paper, which he is required to give for nothing. The sanitary delegate asked the same amount, and also the official at the police station. This looks like a conspiracy on the part of these officials to exploit the poor. The *guia* was subsequently arranged through a physician, to whose request prompt action (gratis) was accorded. We are informed, also, that similarly extortionate fees are exacted at the civil registry offices. It is simply insupportable that the poor people of this city should be exploited in this manner, and the government ought to see that the abuse is stopped.

—Congressman Serzelelo has published an article violently attacking the person who has censured his recent conduct. This conduct, whatever may be the motives by which it is dictated and the immediate advantages resulting therefrom, will not, we think, contribute to the future glory of the irate congressman. The sufferings inflicted on Serzelelo by a despotic government won for him the sympathy and respect of the public; but, as he himself apparently fails to give to those sufferings their supposed value or to appreciate the cause for whose sake he was thought to have suffered persecution, it is probable that respect and sympathy will be withdrawn and that he will come to be regarded as a very commonplace person whom both the dictator and the public narrowly escaped elevating to the position of a hero when they mistakenly paid him the compliment of considering him an obstacle to the establishment of a permanent dictatorship.

—The *Journal do Brasil* of the 25th inst. tells of a very sensational story, which, if true, should lodge at least two individuals in the penitentiary. It is said that a foreign engineer some time since signed a contract with two physicians for the construction of a building in Engenho Velho. On beginning the work he received a certain quantity in advance. It being stipulated that the balance should be paid on a specified date. On this date the engineer received an invitation to meet his employers at their office, which he hastened to do. On arrival there he found the two physicians and some unknown persons awaiting him. They criticised his work and then asked him to sign a receipt in full for the amount due, of course without payment. This he refused to do, whereupon one of the physicians said that unless he signed he would not leave that place alive. Still refusing, they drew knives and pistols and compelled him to sign the papers. It is said the police are investigating the affair.

—An active propaganda has been carried on during the last few weeks by some members of our German colony in favor of the creation of a German hospital. The idea is not new, for some twelve or more years ago a thorough canvass was made and a considerable sum of money was paid in toward the founding of such a hospital, but as the sum secured was insufficient the project was abandoned. Encouraged by the success of the Strangers' Hospital, the friends of the project have now taken it up again, and with the result that about 200,000\$, including 60,000\$ before subscribed and paid in, have been raised. An informal meeting of a few friends of the scheme was held week before last to consider the subject and a committee was selected to take charge of its interests, consisting of Messrs. Conzel Weaver, Petersen, Guel, Wachnitz, Sauer, Rensberg and Dr. Naegeli. The meeting was not general for the whole colony, nor was the committee formally constituted, but it was probably felt that much of the preliminary work could be done in this way before placing the project before a general meeting of the colony. Since then, we are informed, a site was found in Rua de S. Clemente, which had to be abandoned on account of influential opposition in the neighborhood. Another suggested site is in the vicinity of the Butaical Garden, which has the disadvantages of distance and malarial surroundings. Still another suggested site is that of Copacabana, which has the disadvantage of inaccessibility. The committee is still considering the matter and it is expected that the subscribers and friends of the project will soon have an opportunity to decide the question in a general meeting.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is estimated that the coffee crop of Liberia will be 50,000 piculs this year, against 30,000 piculs last year.

—The state legislature of Espirito Santo is discussing the plan adopted in the agreement signed at Petropolis by the representatives of four coffee states for increasing the consumption of coffee.

—Francisco Schmidt, a planter residing near Ribeirão Preto, has sent two coffee trees to Germany for the purpose of figuring at an exhibition in that country. Each tree together with the earth at its roots and the frame in which it is packed is said to weigh a ton.

—The estimated coffee crop in Java this year comprises 290,000 piculs government, and 375,000 piculs private. Last year the crop consisted of 323,000 piculs government, and 394,000 piculs private. It would appear that private cultivation is gaining at the expense of the government.

—According to a recent official statement there were in 1894 in the Mexican state of Oaxaca alone 62,692,500 coffee trees. In 1889 the exports of coffee from Mexico amounted to 9,243,091 kilograms, which in 1893 had increased to 14,514,999 kilograms. New plantations are being constantly created.

—Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Co., of New York, estimate that the Brazil coffee crop of 1896-97 will be about 10,000,000 bags, of which about 8,500,000 bags will be marketed. Brazil has lately furnished 51 per cent. of the coffee production of the world. All other countries for some years past have furnished an average of 4,859,041 bags per annum. If they produce this average the total supply for 1896-97 will be 13,359,000 bags. The consumption is calculated at 11,250,000 bags, from which it appears that there will be a surplus, including the quantity carried over, of about 2,500,000 bags. It is calculated from this that lower prices must rule during the coming year.

THE DECADENCE OF COFFEE.

A correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer* writes: "Our old friend the coffee tree has certainly fallen upon evil times. 25 years ago it was the best known and most profitable plant grown in tropical regions; now it seems as if doomed to die a lingering and eleventh-hour death in Java, India and elsewhere. In a few more years almost forgotten or known only to botanists, the ready we read of Yankee editors yarning about the wonderful crops of what they call 'coffee' raised in a few months from seed; while not long ago a

scientist (M. Wanklyn, M. R. C. S.) in his work entitled "Tea, Coffee and Cocoa" gravely described coffee as "a seed which grows in a pot, like the pea or bean. Before it is imported to Europe the coffee is deprived of the pod and also another covering," says this authority (page 31).

Hemelia castanea, alas, is still with us, and seems destined to follow the coffee planter wherever he goes. I have just met a Ceylon planter recently returned from German East Africa—the same locality where poor Woodhouse met his death—and his description of the condition of the coffee is sufficiently discouraging. "Never," he says, "in the worst days of leaf disease in Ceylon did I see anything so appalling in the shape of leaf fungi. No, there can be no possible doubt about the hemelia: the bright yellow spots on the back of the leaf are unmistakable. Little is being said about it, and a resolute effort is being made to check the pest by applications of Paris green and London purple, but still the workmen leave the fields as if themselves painted with yellow ochre." Of the climate he gives a very bad account; twice he was nearly dead with fever, and at length had to give it up in despair, returning to Ceylon in the hope of regaining health and employment. "The coffee trees grew luxuriantly for the first few years and at one time looked as if they might bear 10 cwt. an acre, but 4 cwt. was the most they ever yielded," he added, and naturally feels that under such circumstances there is not much to be hoped for in that quarter. Here in Upper Dembla the last of the old coffee stumps are being cleared out.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The paper factory at Salto de Iti is offered for lease.

—It is stated that the S. José theatre in S. Paulo is to be lighted with electricity.

—The dislashed French steamer *Provence*, towed by the British steamer *Flaxman*, entered port on the 20th inst.

—The official value of the merchandise imported at Victoria, capital of the state of Espirito Santo, in 1895 was 6,817,266\$107.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 23rd announces the arrest of partners in the firm of Anconia & Co., who are accused of forgery.

—The retiring governor of São Paulo, Dr. Bernardino Campos, has been elected a director of the Banco União de S. Paulo.

—The contract for the purchase of the Friburgo palace was signed last Thursday. As has already been stated, the government pays 3,000,000\$ for the building.

—The governor of Pará has signed the bill voted by the state legislature for advancing to the *Empreza Fabrica de Papel* Paraense the sum of 216,000\$, equivalent to six years' guaranteed interest.

—According to a private report the total receipts of cotton at Maranhão from January, 1896, to December, 1895, a period of twenty years, aggregated 904,110 sacks, of which 902,242 were exported.

—It was reported on Saturday that some of the operatives of the Bangü cotton factory were preparing to strike and a detachment of police was sent to the factory for the purpose of maintaining order.

—From 1827 to 1895 the state of São Paulo has received 65,307 immigrants, of which 443,697 were Italians. It would be interesting and instructive to cost just how much their introduction has also tax-payer.

—The market of Fructal seems to be glutted with beans, while corn-meal is apparently very scarce. The latter is reported to be selling at 20\$ per bushel, while a bushel of the former can be bought for 18\$00.

—The new tariff provisions are the subject of a decree of the 20th inst., which appeared in the *Diário Oficial* on the 23rd. The decree simply orders the execution of the tariff adopted by Congress last December.

—The well-known Ovidor restaurant known as the Hotel Lomires has come to grief. The restaurant has been closed for some time, although the bar and café have been kept open. The whole establishment is now for sale.

—A new printing office has been opened in São Paulo by Messrs. Carlos Jeep & Co. The specimens of work sent are excellent and indicate that the new establishment is well provided both with good material and with skilled workmen.

—The French government has cancelled all mining concessions in Madagascar and announced that in future such concessions will be granted only to French citizens. Does any one suppose for a moment that the British government would govern a colony like this?

—The new buildings being constructed in Rua da Guarda Velha are on a new street line, which is designed to widen and straighten that street. This is a much needed improvement. The municipality should take steps to have the whole improvement carried out at once.

—The times are hard, extremely hard! But that is no reason why you should not advertise. The man who invites customers will weather the storm while the man who cuts down every expense and retires within will go under. Bad times implies more work and more energy.

—The Banco do Pará, which some time ago increased its capital from 2,000,000\$ to 4,000,000\$, is now about to increase it to 5,000,000\$. That of the Banco do Belem is to be increased from 1,000,000\$ to 2,000,000\$, and that of the Banco do Norte do Brazil from 2,000,000\$ to 4,000,000\$.

—The inventor of the *pavimento sanitario fluminense*, J. Simão da Costa, has proposed to the municipal council to pave 600,000 square metres of the streets and squares of this city at the cost of 25\$ per square metre. He offers to keep the pavement in good repair for two years gratuitously, and thereafter for fifteen years at the annual rate of 600 reis per square metre.

—There was a meeting of the directors of the several tramway companies of this city at the *Ilha da República* on the 23rd inst. for the purpose of soliciting various modifications in their contracts. The *Journal* says that nothing definite was decided for the present.

—On Saturday last a regular service was initiated for supplying the market of this city with fresh beef from the Maruhú abattoir, on the opposite side of the bay. This will be a very great improvement, as it will relieve us of dependences on the municipal abattoir at Santa Cruz, some 50 kilometres distant by rail. The beef from Maruhú can be brought across the bay in boats.

—What is the matter with the *South American Journal*? Our London contemporary of the 4th inst. has actually ventured to criticise Brazil and other South American governments for their improvidence and negligence in matters of finance. The evils of an excessive irredeemable paper currency are portrayed in a manner that ought to occasion a little reflection on this side of the water.

—The rubber business is beginning to attract considerable attention in Maranhão. Simple invoices of rubber produced in that state have been shipped to various markets. At Liverpool a lot of 77 kilos was sold at the rate of 22.11 d. per kilo, the net product being 644\$000 which is at rate of 88\$10 per kilo. The trees are found in greatest abundance in the vicinity of a place called Cará, to reach which requires a canoe journey of six days.

—The complaint against Messrs. Anconia & Co., São Paulo, is that they issued illegal bills drawn upon various foreign banks, the victims being principally laborers who wished to remit money to Europe. Many of these bills have been returned with the statement that the drawers had no business relations with Anconia & Co. The *Estado* says that over thirty persons have been swindled in this manner, and to the extent of about 50,000\$.

—Three carmen were arrested on the 21st inst. for having sold a considerable quantity of jerked beef which had been confided to their care for transportation. As much merchandise is entrusted to the carmen for transportation to all parts of the city without any guaranty or security whatever, the authorities should not fail to punish every breach of trust severely. As a rule the carmen are thoroughly honest and trustworthy, but occasionally a rogue is found.

—Mexican cotton mills and print works are said to be gaining new territory for the sale of their products, and the merchants in the City of Mexico are sending cotton prints to west-coast cities and driving British and other foreign goods out of the market. Mexican cotton goods, it is asserted, can be sold at about \$1.20 per piece less than British cottons. Large shipments are being made to Mazatlan and other west-coast ports, where formerly foreign goods held the market.—*Exchange*.

—We take the greatest pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, particularly those residing in the United States, to the advertisement of Mr. John Sherrington, which will be found on other page. Mr. Sherrington has recently withdrawn from the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., after 29 years service, and is opening an office in São Paulo. There is probably no man in Brazil better informed as to the industrial conditions and requirements of the country than Mr. Sherrington, and as he is inviting correspondence American manufacturers and merchants will do well to communicate with him.

—The Young Men's Christian Association (Associação Cristã de Moços) of this city and Nictheroy adopted new statutes on the 21st inst. for the purpose of acquiring a legal status in order to acquire property and transact business as a legal corporation. The new statutes were published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 23rd inst. With respect to the property recently acquired for the association in Rua da Quitanda, we are informed that our previous notice was in error as to the price paid. The property was purchased for 10,000\$ as it stands, the transfer taxes, and other costs being the cost up to about 120,000\$. To finish the building a further sum of 80,000\$ will be required.

—According to a news item in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 23rd inst. the minister of industry will direct *in vivo* to the district attorney of the republic recommending the initiation of a suit to annul the patent conceded to Joaquim Sanchez y Larrañaga for a new system of life insurance policies, it having been verified that this patent is an infraction of 4. § 1, art. 5 of law No. 3,129 of Oct. 16, 1882, and number 4 of art. 52 of the respective regulations. The provision cited is that the patent will lapse or become null (No. 4). If the denomination shall be, with fraudulent purpose, different from its real object." The basis of this accusation is the lottery clause of the new policy.

—According to the report of the board of directors of the Companhia Progresso Industrial do Brazil, which owns the cotton factory at Bangü, the sales of its products amounted to 209,851\$495 in the first half of 1895, to 610,281\$885 in the second half of that year, and to 1,140,000\$ in the first quarter of the present year. The factory worked at a loss of 63,538\$485 in the first half of 1895 and at a profit of 298,519\$127 in the second half. The capital of the company is 3,000,000\$ and it owes 3,063,000\$ to the Banco da República, 1,590,000\$ to the Banco Rural e Hypothecario and 1,072,000\$ to the holders of its debentures. The factory is valued at 6,533,999\$844 and the buildings for the residence of its operatives at 670,451\$773.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The minister of finance has recently shipped 40,000\$ in nickel coins to Pernambuco, 20,000\$ in copper coins to Maranhão and 3,000\$ dittos to Penedo.

—The state revenue collected at the capital of Ceará during the first quarter of the present year amounted to 272,868\$063, against 352,640\$323 in the first quarter of 1895.

<i>Amorika</i>	Pensacola	
<i>Angelo</i>	Mescalies	14 March
<i>Adelin</i>	Oporto	"
<i>Australia</i>	Humbwick	"
<i>Arceleon</i>	Oporto	"
<i>Angiolotta R.</i>	Pensacola	3 March
<i>Ayiam</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>British General</i>	Cardiff	11 March
<i>Brookshie (su)</i>	Cardiff	2 April
<i>Rode (su)</i>	Leith	7 April
<i>Bromleyer (str)</i>	Glasgow	29 Feb.
<i>Birman Wood</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Bessie Hamilton</i>	St. Christianssand	"
<i>Belle</i>	Rangoon	11 Feb.
<i>Cambray Queen</i>	Cardiff	"
<i>Canning</i>	Swansea	6 Feb.
<i>Cafylo</i>	Cardiff	"
<i>Carpentia (su)</i>	Oporto	29 Feb.
<i>Carrolla</i>	Liverpool	12 March
<i>Colum</i>	Rangoon	19 Feb.
<i>Constante</i>	Rangoon	17 Feb.
<i>Century</i>	Jersey	17 Feb.
<i>Cushier</i>	Grimslay	27 Feb.
<i>Carwege</i>	Rangoon	25 Feb.
<i>Daroun</i>	Swansea	23 March
<i>Don Pedro II.</i>	Baltimore	18 March
<i>Dulhaman</i>	New York	3 March
<i>D'Lee</i>	Leith	"
<i>De Bay (su)</i>	Middlesboro	"
<i>Don Quixote</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Duncew</i>	Antwerp	17 March
<i>Eureka (and for Santos)</i>	New York	13 March
<i>Ejfford</i>	Swansea	"
<i>Elizabeth</i>	Glasgow	"
<i>Kyin's Isle</i>	Cardiff	10 March
<i>Elze</i>	Rangoon	"
<i>Ethelinda (su)</i>	Cardiff	26 March
<i>Fyrth of Forth</i>	Rangoon	8 March
<i>Frances</i>	Baltimore	"
<i>First Bismarck</i>	Rangoon	18 March
<i>Gristball</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Gwalregu</i>	Pensacola	22 Feb.
<i>Herebard</i>	Rangoon	16 Feb.
<i>Hermes</i>	Newcastle	6 Feb.
<i>Good Racer</i>	Gosburg	29 Mar.
<i>Yukon Adolph</i>	Hamburg	25 March
<i>Kilbana</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Lancashire</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Lalla</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Lancfield</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Largemore</i>	Cardiff	17 March
<i>Montgomery-hire</i>	Cardiff	10 March
<i>Marjory Glen</i>	Rangoon	11 March
<i>Mowinw</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Mrbu</i>	Oporto	13 March
<i>Macedon</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Mac-thaniak</i>	Leith	"
<i>Oberon</i>	Hamburg	"
<i>Perseverance</i>	Glasgow	11 March
<i>Port Patrick</i>	Cardiff	"
<i>Rilansna</i>	Swansea	30 March
<i>Rish</i>	Humburg	"

Anglo-Brazilian	Panama	21 March
Anglo-Brazilian	Newport	23 March
Anglo-Brazilian	London	2 March
Anglo-Brazilian	Leith	11 March
Anglo-Brazilian	Roseton	28 March
Anglo-Brazilian	Newport	
Anglo-Brazilian	Panama	
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	1 Feb
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	28 Feb
Anglo-Brazilian	Humburg	
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	1 March
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	11 March
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	21 March
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	21 March
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	10 March

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
21 March	Anglo-Brazilian	London	21 March
23 March	Anglo-Brazilian	Newport	23 March
2 March	Anglo-Brazilian	London	2 March
11 March	Anglo-Brazilian	Leith	11 March
28 March	Anglo-Brazilian	Roseton	28 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Newport	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Panama	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	1 Feb
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	28 Feb
	Anglo-Brazilian	Humburg	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	1 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	11 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	21 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	21 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	10 March

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
21 March	Anglo-Brazilian	London	21 March
23 March	Anglo-Brazilian	Newport	23 March
2 March	Anglo-Brazilian	London	2 March
11 March	Anglo-Brazilian	Leith	11 March
28 March	Anglo-Brazilian	Roseton	28 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Newport	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Panama	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	1 Feb
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	28 Feb
	Anglo-Brazilian	Humburg	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	1 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	11 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	21 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	21 March
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	
	Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	10 March

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Apr. 27th.

Circulation	Public Funds
162,055,000	Stock 5% Empr. (Capital).....
105,000,000	Bonds of 1894.....
18,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted.....
18,541,500	Credit Moral.....
24,194,500	Do do 1870, 4%.....
16,868,500	Do do 1889, 4%.....
7,399,000	State of Esp. S. Paulo.....
4,000,000	of Minas G.
95,000,000	of R. de Janeiro.....
	Empr. Municipal.....

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	100	2000-1000

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26th, 1896.

NAME	TO	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
Anglo-Brazilian	London	21 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	Newport	23 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	London	2 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	Leith	11 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	Roseton	28 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	Newport			
Anglo-Brazilian	Panama			
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	1 Feb		
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	28 Feb		
Anglo-Brazilian	Humburg			
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon			
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	1 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	11 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	21 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon			
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	21 March		
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon			
Anglo-Brazilian	Colon	10 March		

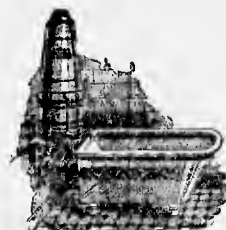
The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming a insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of advantage:

1. They consume less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Also Agent for the

Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,

50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for



Château Laluguy

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON STORE

Nectandra Amara Pills.

This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liqueurs and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ouvridor No. 34.

Companhia Serviços de Portos

Office:

No. 64, Rua do General Camara

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

Champagne Piper Heidsieck
From the old firm Heidsieck
ESTABLISHED IN 1783

Carte Blanche,
Sec,
Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

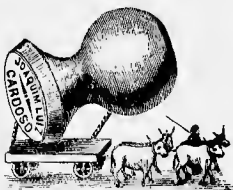
Relojaria da Bolsa
F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.
Furnishers for several public
Departments, Banks, Companies,
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF
Clocks for towers and public buildings also
for all articles concerning Watches and
Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

MANUFACTURE
OF
INDIA-RUBBER STAMPS
and Offices for
Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.
JOAQUIM LUIZ CARDOZO
18, RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1st floor.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

ALPINE HOUSE
PENSION AND RESTAURANT
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 68

On the line of Silveira's tramway, SANTA TEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
and most beautiful view upon the bay, ocean, city and islands,
being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

**Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral
Waters.**

These natural mineral waters are well known
in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable
results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and
genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.
25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture
of Nectandra Amara, which might come
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
any other disarrangement of the stomach
for intestines, so frequent during travels.
This marvellous remedy is accompanied
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate
its use among natives and foreigners. For
sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at
the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S.
Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
parts than any other type-bar machine,
thus reducing liability of getting out of
order. Any intelligent person can un-
derstand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-
tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed
of the best material, by the most skilled
workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided,
thus ensuring exact and permanent align-
ment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown
as soon as struck, and the work remains
in sight. Corrections are thus easily
made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward,
direct, and powerful, making it the most
perfect manifolder and mimeographer on
the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being in-
terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-
variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
tremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without
changing parts.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned
in five seconds time, without touching
with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands
or loss of time in changing ribbons, the
latter being reeled from the spool on
which it is purchased to the machine
spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard,
with capital shift, locking shift, and
celluloid keys—the latter being black
and white, as recommended by eminent
oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
paper shift ribbon changing device, ease
in making corrections, quickness of type
cleaning, and the fact that the work is
always in sight, it is the greatest time-
saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the
handsome typewriter made, beautifully
nickel and japanned—an ornament as
well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and
beautiful in appearance. Samples che-
erfully furnished upon application.

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

GABRIEL KRATZ

Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 85000
and calf..... 78000
Idem, French calf, pointed, ... 98 and 108000
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top..... 145000

For Ladies:

Borzeguins, kid-leather..... 125000
Boots, with elastics..... 65000
Idem, pointed..... 58000
Borzeguins for girls..... 65000
Idem, kid, yellow..... 75000
Slippers, cat-head..... 45000
Shoes for children..... 38 and 82005

H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General
Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,

Espirito Santo, Brazil.

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Galeria Gonçalves

Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses,
engravings, oleographs, aquarelles, oil paintings, chronos,
and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.
Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for
pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings,
painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also paint-
er's colors in tubes for gouache and aquarelles, complete draw-
ing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.
Sales at lowest prices.

Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co.

208, RUA DO CATTETE,
opposite Rua Pinheiro,

Telephone No. 526.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendared papers of various colors;
American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of
No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and **GELATINE DYNAMITE.**

under Government inspection.
Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire; POLMOUTH, Strathgairn; Scotland.

Stocks of these goods always on hand in Rio de Janeiro, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses, sent C.O.D. on
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil.

Watson Ritchie & Co.,

25, Rua Theophilo Otonari,
Rio de Janeiro.

IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Sanfilippo's, Cholera
and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results
during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes IZAL may be re-
commended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.
It does not damage the steamer of the pump, or injure the
workings.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO,

Rua da Alfandega, 40

Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10,063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Brewed in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases con-
taining 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to
the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

S. Paulo

HAMMOND & Co.

Engineers and Railway Contractors.

Importers of Machinery Material.

Telegr. Address: 15, Rua Rosaria,
Contractor S. Paulo. P. O. Box 211
S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.

Lubricating Oils,
Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 2, RUA DA BOA VISTA

P. O. Box 527.

SÃO PAULO.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and correspondence solicited

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln
Bennett Hosiery, Pearl's soaps, and nearly every English
article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good
stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penlon. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 3	Ribe.....	Santos
" 4	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres
" 6	Clyde.....	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
" 20	Elbe.....	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2,
Rua General Canaan, 1st floor

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE STEAMERS.**

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Wordsworth, Hevelius, Leibnitz, Coleridge and
Galileo

sails at intervals calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 2nd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewards carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and
without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK:

"LASSELL"

sails 19th.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1° de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**
58, Rua 1° de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orellana..... May 13th

Oropesa..... " 27th

Orellana does not take 2nd class passengers.

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro,

Tonic..... May 22nd

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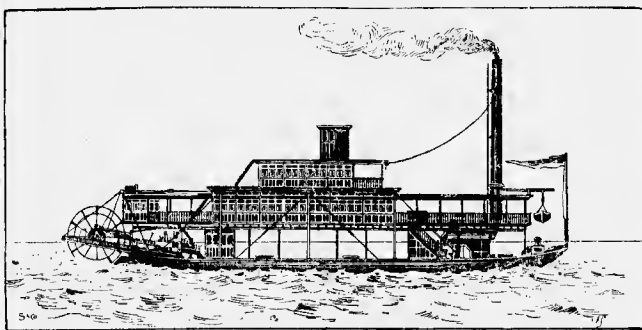
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